

trade within the District. By that trade is meant the introduction of slaves from adjacent States into the District, for sale or to be placed in depot for the purpose of subsequent sale or transportation to other and distant markets. That trade, a majority of the committee are of opinion, ought to be abolished. Complaints have always existed against it, no less on the part of members of Congress from the South than on the part of members from the North. It is a trade sometimes exhibiting revolting spectacles, and one in which the people of the District have no interest, but, on the contrary, are believed to be desirous that it should be discontinued. Most, if not all, of the slaveholding States have either in their constitutions or by penal enactments, prohibited a trade in slaves as merchandise within their respective jurisdiction. Congress, standing in regard to the people of this district on the subject in a relation similar to that of the State legislatures to the people of the States may safely follow the examples of the States. The committee have prepared, and herewith report, a bill for the abolition of that trade, the passage of which they recommend to the Senate. This bill has been framed after the model of what the law of Maryland was when the General Government was removed to Washington. The views and recommendations contained in this report may be recapitulated in a few words:

1. The admission of any new State or States formed out of Texas to be postponed until they shall hereafter present themselves to be received into the Union, when it will be the duty of Congress fairly and faithfully to execute the compact with Texas by admitting such new State or States.
2. The admission forthwith of California into the Union with the boundaries which she has proposed.
3. The establishment of Territorial Governments without the Wilmot proviso for New Mexico and Utah, embracing all the territory recently acquired by the United States from Mexico not contained in the boundaries of California.
4. The combination of these two last mentioned measures in the same bill.
5. The establishment of the western and northern boundary of Texas, and the exclusion from her jurisdiction of all New Mexico, with the grant to Texas of a pecuniary equivalent; and the action for that purpose to be incorporated in the bill admitting California and establishing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico.
6. More effectual enactments of law to secure the prompt delivery of persons bound to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, who escape into another State.
- And, 7. Abstaining from abolishing slavery; but, under a heavy penalty, prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

If such of these several measures as require legislation should be carried out by suitable acts of Congress, all controversies to which our late territorial acquisitions have given rise, and all existing questions connected with the institution of slavery, whether resulting from those acquisitions or from its existence in the States and the District of Columbia, will be amicably settled and adjusted, in a manner, it is confidently believed, to give general satisfaction to an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. Congress will have fulfilled its whole duty in regard to the vast country which, having been ceded by Mexico to the United States, has fallen under their dominion. It will have extended to it protection, provided for its several parts the inestimable blessing of free and regular government adapted to their various wants, and placed the whole under the banner and flag of the United States. Meeting courageously its clear and entire duty, Congress will escape the unmerited reproach of having, from considerations of doubtful policy, abandoned to an undeserved fate territories of boundless extent, with a sparse, incongruous, and alien, if not unfriendly, population, speaking different languages, and accustomed to different laws, whilst that population is making irresistible appeals to the new sovereignty to which they have been transferred for protection, for government, for law and for order.

The committee have endeavored to present to the Senate a comprehensive plan of adjustment, which, removing all causes of existing excitement and agitation leaves none open to divide the country and disturb the general harmony. The nation has been greatly convulsed, not by measures of general policy, but by questions of a sectional character, and, therefore, more dangerous and more to be deprecated. It wants repose. It loves and cherishes the Union. And it is most cheering and gratifying to witness the outbursts of deep and abiding attachment to it which have been exhibited in all parts of it, amidst all the trials through which we have passed and are passing. A people so patriotic as those of the United States will rejoice in an accommodation of all troubles and difficulties by which the safety of that Union might have been brought into the least danger. And, under the blessings that Providence who, amidst all vicissitudes, has never ceased to extend to them His protecting care, His smiles, and His blessings, they will continue to advance in population, power and prosperity, and work out triumphantly the glorious problem of man's capacity for self-government.

THE REPUBLICAN.



WOODVILLE, JUNE 4, 1850.

JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

Magistrates' Blanks--Bath for town and country, for sale at this Office.

The 10th of June is the day appointed by our Governors for the election of Secretary of State.

There will also be held, in our county, on that day, an election for Ranger, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Welber.

Wordworth, the Poet, died at his residence, Rydal Mount, near Ambleside, England, on Tuesday April 23, in the 81st year of his age. He had been seriously ill for some time.

Two of our delegates to the Nashville Convention, Judge C. P. Smith and T. Jones Stewart, have gone on to take their seats. There will, from all that we can learn, be a full delegation from this State. And a shame it would be for Mississippi not to carry on that which she has with such wisdom and honor, proposed. We presume that those who have heretofore designated the convention as treason, will admit that if all they who compose it be like the two delegates gone from here, it will be a most patriotic and honest set of traitors.

The delegation to the Nashville Convention, from the State of Tennessee, will be full and composed of most distinguished characters. The State has shown those rumors about her coldness toward this assembly to have been false. From where it was said that even a meeting in its favor could not be got up, the most prominent men equally from the two parties, have been sent as delegates. The Nashville Union says, "The small fraction of whigs about the towns who oppose it, misrepresent the honest yeomanry of the country." This remark will hold good, throughout the South. Our people have been misrepresented in a most wilful and outrageous manner by those who have held up that a respectable portion of them are opposed to a Southern Convention.

THE COMPROMISE.

We have given to-day, the Report of the Committee of Thirteen. For the accompanying bills we have no room.

In commenting, last week, upon the provisions proposed in this report concerning California and the territories, we showed that their tenor was to form Territorial Governments in such a way as to establish the principle upon which the Wilmot proviso is founded, and to make even our consenting to the admission of California forthwith and with her present boundaries, the consideration for even this insidious proceeding. We adverted also to the provision in relation to fugitive slaves, and we propose now to give some of the objections to this portion of the report; to show that while it can hardly benefit the present in the slightest degree, it will most certainly result to our irreparable disadvantage.

The bill provides that, upon the escape of a slave from any slaveholding State, the owner or his agent shall go before some court of record, and prove before it the escape, and that the person is a slave or held to labor by the party testifying, and armed with a transcript of the record of these facts, which, it is provided, shall be conclusive evidence of such facts, he is to proceed to the place to which the slave has escaped, and upon presentation of it to any officer there authorized by the United States, and the production of further evidence, if necessary, as to the identity of the person claimed, the officer is to grant him a certificate, which is to authorize him to arrest and remove the fugitive. The bill goes on further to provide, that if the fugitive shall declare to the officer that he is free, and not a slave, the master shall enter into a bond of \$1,000, payable to the United States, conditioned to grant the slave a trial by jury, when he gets home, which bond is to be sent to the United States District Attorney, for the district in which the master resides, so that if he do not comply with the condition, he shall pay the bond.

The constitution of the United States provides that:

"No person held to labor or service in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping to another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This obligation to deliver up, is here imposed upon the several States, and is the result of an agreement between them. But the non-slaveholding States have not kept their part of the agreement. Not only have they not taken active steps, as implied in the agreement, for the delivery up of fugitive slaves, but have, by their laws and by the individual exertions of their citizens, placed every obstacle possible, to such a consummation. This opposition is the result of their public sentiment, is one and a legitimate fruit of their hatred to the South and their abolition doctrines. What now can be done against public sentiment? What is the force of a law, even if Congress have power to make it, unless it be supported? And how can a law be enforced when the masses of

people, whose power it is to prevent it, are fully inclined and resolutely determined that its objects shall not be carried out? This is the spirit of the people of the North. We are told so by their press, and we are convinced of it by the universal resistance, sometimes by pretended and false law trumped up for the occasion by abolition leaders, and administered by abolition judges, and when this will not avail, an opposition by actual violence, to the recovery of our fugitive slaves. We are convinced of it by the arts and efforts they make continually to entice our slaves from us, not to benefit the slave, but to injure the master.

Holding their obligation in relation to fugitive slaves to be an agreement between the several sovereign States, and therefore to be enforced by them, we, of course, deny that it is imposed upon the General Government, or any portion of it, and therefore that it has any right to make laws relating thereto. But admitting that Congress have the power, for we do not now intend now to argue the point, why shall it make laws which shall never be enforced? For we have demonstrated that laws in opposition to universal popular sentiment, as is the case at the North with regard to slavery, are of no effect. And if these laws should be rejected, because they are useless, how much more should they not be favored by us, when, in themselves or in their attendant circumstances, they are productive of great and positive injury, which we will proceed to show is the case here.

The ground upon which the giving of this trial is placed, is to prevent the injustice of capturing negroes who should not be captured. But the committee say that: "If there have been any instances of abuse in the erroneous arrest of fugitives from service or labor, the committee have not obtained knowledge of them. They believe that none such have occurred, and that such are not likely to occur." For the committee and all know full well, that a man who would do this would be driven from among us with contempt; and that the several States have provided, by most just, humane and promptly executed laws for such a case. Why then provide for that not likely, and, in fact, impossible to occur? But let us see further. To provide for this thing, not likely to occur, the master is forced to enter into a suit at law and at his own home with his slave, in case he escapes from the State in which he resides; and this, whether he escapes to a slaveholding or a non-slaveholding State, for the bill makes no distinction. Supposing, however, that a distinction were made, and it were only in case of an escape to a non-slaveholding State; yet the trial by jury remains, which, according to the report itself, is useless, and which would, therefore, be an insult to the master and a mockery—a sure method of producing insubordination in the slave. And if, upon the grounds here set forth, this law would be useless, and productive of evil—of very much evil—in what aspect does it appear when we reflect that it permits Congress to interfere by its laws and bonds, or by any means, between the master and the slave? The beginning of aggression or of assumption of power, is like letting out waters which have been pent up. In the report is a remark very apt to this question, though differently applied.—Speaking of the abolition of slavery in this District of Columbia, the report says:

"It could not be done without exciting great apprehension and alarm in the slave States. If the power were exercised within the District, they would apprehend that, under some pretext or another, it might be hereafter attempted to be exercised within the slaveholding States. It is true that at present all such power is almost unanimously disavowed and disclaimed in the free States. But experience in public affairs has too often shown that where there is a desire to do a particular thing, the power to accomplish it sooner or later will be found or assumed."

Apply this in all its bearings to the case before us, and we have some startling truths; and among them is this, that this provision, as every other one in this mis-called compromise whether taken singly or collectively, is the admission of some right or some principle, on the part of the South, intended to be a present advantage to the North, or the establishment of a commencement and a precedent for future aggression. Though so far removed from the free States as not to feel it so immediately, except in taken precautions as to guarding our negroes from lurking corruption, let us remember how dreadfully Kentucky, Virginia, and the bordering States suffer. Let our farmers think of these things.

What now is the conclusion of this matter? We, in this strait, can expect no aid from the Northern States, for they have broken faith with us; Congress cannot interfere, and when it attempts, it not only does no good, but a grievous evil. We, then, are left to ourselves. What shall we do? The Nashville Convention met yesterday, upon it does not answer and our safety depend.

We have received from our Representative in Congress, A. G. Brown, a copy of his "Letter to his Constituents," which is a plain and able document. We think of giving it next week. It should be read attentively. We have to thank Mr. Brown for his kindness in sending us Part I. of the President's Message and Accompanying Documents. We wish that there were some word in our language conveying a thousand times stronger meaning than "thank," we would feel that Mr. Brown would deserve it from us, for the many favors he has done us.

We will give soon the address of the Southern members of Congress in relation to a Southern paper to be established in Washington City, devoted entirely to the advocacy of Southern rights, principles and interests. It is neither whig or democratic. It is desired that those who will subscribe to it will send their names to the member of Congress from his District. The price will be very moderate. Every man in the South, whig and democrat, should subscribe.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

The Convention was to meet yesterday at Nashville, and, from all the Southern States, unless two, or perhaps three, there will be full delegations.

The causes which have effected this Convention are of a most momentous character, to the world. They are those which alone have blasted hitherto all governments, and have been the only danger feared for this one—covetousness and its fruits, among which stands prominent the oppression of the minority by a majority which aspires to rule, for its own advantage, and untrammelled. After years of a persecution and oppression, made tenfold more severe, that it was by those who bound us by ten thousand ties, should have supported, instead of injured us—after years of remonstrance, argument, entreaty, and yielding—and now upon a persecution and injuries of such increased severity, that the point of resistance or final submission has arrived—this Convention has been called to take counsel for our safety. Its being called was not the result of a hasty spirit, for then it might perhaps be supposed not to be of such importance, but it was forced upon us by circumstances, and was taken with regret. It is the course pointed out by wisdom as the only one to meet the end proposed, and consequently, upon it all depends. It is composed of the best and wisest men of our land, and we have from this, much reason to hope for a prudent and firm result. It is called for the protection of right against wrong—the correct minority against the wicked and erroneous majority, and trusting in a wise and good Providence, we have from this a certain ground of hope.

SENATOR DAVIS'S AMENDMENT.

The amendment, referred to by our correspondent, offered by Senator Jeff. Davis, to the 10th section of the Territorial Bill of the Committee, is a fine effort of a far-sighted statesman. We shall make this appear in few words. The part of the section to be amended, is this:

"That the Legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor in respect to African slavery."

Now this, it will be perceived, by prohibiting all touching of any thing in respect to slavery in whatever degree, was a most effectual method of prohibiting it, for where there is slavery there must be police regulations for it, or it cannot exist; and by prohibiting these regulations to be made, no one of our farmers could go there with his slaves. Here it was attempted by the North to carry the principle for which we contended, farther than was proper, in order that it might work its own ruin. We contend, that the territorial governments have no right to legislate in interference with the rights of property, as recognized by any of the sovereign States, who are the owners of the territory, until, by their permission, it becomes itself sovereign, and we applied this principle to slave property, as well as all other. The free-soilers cunningly devised that in relation to slave property, not only there should not be legislation, *pro or con*, as to its being established there, but also that the rights in it should not be protected by legislation, as were the rights in the enjoyment of every other species of property. Now this is carrying the principle, that the territories had no right to legislate on the subject, farther than was intended or than could be supposed to be right. Though Congress have not the power to send a legally held species of property to the territories, nor to keep it from there, yet it would be bound to protect such property through the government it forms over the territory,—and this power of protection she necessarily imposes upon such government, for if she gave a less, it would be a fraud upon the sovereign State which recognized such property, and had an undivided moiety in the territory,—and she could not give more power, for she does not possess it.

Now, that it was intended to place this construction, of not extending the necessary protection of slave property going there, upon the clause, "nor in respect to African slavery," is most certain, for Mr. Clay so held it, and in addition to this construction, he in argument declared, that the *lex loci*, the law existing in the place by authority of Mexico at the time it was ceded, was in force, that the slavery question must be decided by it, and since it prohibited slavery, therefore it was now prohibited, and the territorial governments could not be allowed to interfere *pro or con*.

Perceiving the evident design of this clause in the bill, Mr. Davis moved to strike out "in respect to African slavery," and insert "nor with those rights of property growing out of the institution of African slavery, as it exists in any of the States of this Union,"—thus recognizing the right of property in slaves in the territories, and consequently the duty of protection of that as well as all other kinds of property.

In concluding his remarks, Mr. Davis said:

"I do not, Mr. President, feel that I have inducement to labor here, at least on this occasion, to secure a 'due regard' for the rights of the South. I feel it is as if the grain sheaf should oppose the sickle, to oppose the dominant majority, who, and we have reason to believe will, crush any proposition which will require explicit avowals, and be substantially for the benefit of the South."

"I make this amendment to the bill for

establishing a government for New Mexico, to show to those whom I represent what are the terms of the law, if it shall become one; how it is construed by its framers; and how it rolls with unassuming wheel over the rights of my constituents."

Mr. Davis's amendment was opposed, and the next day (16th), finding its terms misconceived, he offered a substitute, as follows: to leave the clause "nor in respect to African slavery," as it stands, and insert after it,

"Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the Territorial Legislature from passing such police or other laws, or providing such remedies, as may protect the owners of African slaves in said Territory, or who may remove to said Territory, in the enjoyment of such rights as they may possess under the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Let us see if the free-soilers will grant this plain acknowledgement of right on the part of the South. If they do not, which is likely case, it will be only additional evidence of their designs which they attempt to execute openly, and covertly. We are glad that Mr. Davis brings them to the test.

The Rev. J. N. Maffitt is reported to have fallen dead in Mobile, the other day.

[FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 15th 1850.

The bills reported by the Committee of Thirteen being under consideration, Mr. Douglass rose and said that he would move that the bill to admit California be taken up and considered separately from the others reported by the committee.—This he intended as a test vote, and asked the yeas & nays on the motion. This motion was rejected by a vote of twenty-four yeas, to twenty-eight nays. The territorial bills being under consideration, Mr. Davis of Mississippi moved an amendment prohibiting territorial legislation from interfering with the rights to slave property. He said his object was to ascertain if Congress was disposed to protect slave property.

Mr. Clay opposed the amendment as an infraction upon the rights of the people in the territories, as the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) had conceded, was their right by proposing the amendment. He preferred to leave the question open.

Mr. Yulee supported the amendment, and advocated the right of a slavery extension. It was a right guaranteed by the constitution, and on that he was unwilling to yield or anything guaranteed by that instrument.

Mr. Foote opposed the amendment of his colleague. He contended that the amendment was inconsistent with Southern Address. In that instrument they asked not for the extension of slavery; they merely asked their constitutional rights guaranteed to them. More he did not ask; less he would not take. Mr. Foote said the gentleman from Florida (Mr. Yulee) asked a concession from Congress,—this Congress could not grant the rights of the South were as perfect as any action by Congress could make them in this respect. He said the action of Mr. Yulee "was like holding a farthing candle to the sun."

It is evident the amendment of Mr. Davis cannot pass the Senate, and if it could pass that body, it would be defeated in the House. This movement, on the part of Mr. Davis appears not to be a new position, assumed by a Southern member heretofore. It appears to be striking at a fundamental principle recognized in the Constitution, and asserted by the people throughout the land, that is "that the people of a State or territory have a right to settle all questions of domestic policy for themselves, or to use the language of Gen. Cass, "Sovereignty resides in the people; not in the trees or land."

It is ascertained that the committee on Foreign Affairs have agreed to report favorably on the claims for French spoils. This will be done at an early day.

Messrs. Bullitt and Sergeant have retired from the editorship of the Republican.—This is owing to some misunderstanding between them, and certain members of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet; who, it appears, wished to restrain discussion in that paper, of questions which the editors thought was an infringement of their editorial rights and not wishing to embarrass the administration they have withdrawn. Mr. Allen A. Hall of Tennessee, late Register of the Treasury succeeds them. Orlate, there have been rumors that certain members of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet were about to resign.—The National Intelligencer gives these rumors official contradiction in the following language:

"Although it is but a few days ago that we contradicted the false reports then abroad of discussions or misunderstandings between the President and the Members of his Cabinet, the industry with which similar reports are again propagated, and diffused over the country through every channel of circulation seems to require a repetition of the contradiction."

We therefore state, on the authority of the President, that he lends no countenance to any attempt, from whatever quarter it comes, to disturb or unsettle his Administration as it is. All the statements or inferences to the contrary are utterly without foundation."

GRATTAN.

GEO. L. & A. VAN BIBBER,
Cotton Factors, &
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
No. 70, GRAVIER STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Telegraphic Dispatch to the Daily Delta.

Arrival of Gen. Lopez at Mobile.

MOBILE, May 31.—9 o'clock.

Gen. Lopez arrived in this city this morning on the steamer Gen. Pratt, from Montgomery. He was enthusiastically received by the citizens.

[We have heard nothing of his gallant men except that they are at Key West, and some of them wounded. Poor fellows! we expect they need means. It is reported that the men taken prisoners, and carried to Havana, 150 or 170, are to be shot! and petitions to the Spanish Government are going around New Orleans. (Shame!) They were not engaged in any expedition, and if shot, woe be to the Cuban Spaniards.]

ADVANCE IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Charleston, M'y 28th.

The steamer Asia arrived at Halifax yesterday. Reports an advance of one-eighth of a penny in Cotton, and sales of previous week forty-eight thousand bales.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 20th, 1850.

SENATE.—(We learn from a dispatch in the St. Louis papers.) there was an animated debate on the California and Territorial bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Clements, Foote, Butler and Turner, after which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Toombs moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Galphin reports were made the order of the day for Tuesday, and ordered to be printed. He then addressed the House, and maintained that the claim was just, and that the interest had been legally allowed.

Mr. Brooks said, there were two questions involved: first, whether the Secretary of War can act as a claim agent while holding a Cabinet station; and second, whether an accounting officer can pay interest, four times the amount of the capital, while Congress is in session, and when officers are called upon to adjust the principal.

Mr. Butler, of Pa., said his understanding was, that when questions arise as to the meaning of a law, the construction of it by the Attorney General is as binding as an act of Congress.

TUESDAY, May 21st, 1850.

SENATE.—Mr. Yulee moved to take up a resolution submitted by him on Monday, in relation to the invasion of Cuba.

Mr. Hale opposed it, and hoped it would not be taken up, as it would lead to a long debate.

Mr. Webster hoped it would be taken up; it was an important subject, and ought to be disposed of.

The question being taken, it was agreed, to consider the resolution.

Mr. Walker moved an amendment by adding a provision inquiring of the President by what authority he has dispatched armed vessels of the United States to intercept or suppress the supposed revolution.

Mr. Yulee accepted the amendment and addressed the Senate in support of his resolution. From the information he has received he was induced to believe that the expedition referred to was not a military expedition, such as is contemplated by our obligations of neutrality; he recognized, in the highest degree, the importance of preserving our neutral obligations, and designed to make no objection to all constitutional measures to that end.

Mr. Webster spoke at length, defending the course the President had taken relative to the Cuban expedition.

Mr. Cuy made a few remarks and moved to lay the resolution on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. Soule, having the floor, spoke at length against the Compromise Bill, in many particulars as reported by the committee.

Mr. Clay followed in defence of compromise, defending the bill from the objections urged against it by some. He was also very severe upon the President for not seconding the efforts of the committee selected to report a compromise.

At a late hour, Mr. Upham obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 22d, 1850.

SENATE.—A message was received from the President in answer to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting all the additional correspondence in his possession of the establishment of a State Government in California—a copy of the journal of the constitutional convention, and copies of such ordinances adopted by the convention as are in the Department. The message was laid on the table, as a portion of the correspondence is confidential.

Mr. Pearce suggested that the pending amendment be modified, so that the territorial legislatures shall pass no laws introducing or extending slavery provided that nothing in the section shall be construed to prevent said legislatures from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind.

Mr. Davis accepted the amendment as a modification of his own.

MARRIED.—At the Episcopal Church of this place, by the Rev. C. S. Hodges, on Monday morning, June 3d, 1850, Mr. WILLIAM WRIGHT to Miss Susan West, youngest daughter of C. C. West, Esq.

DIED.

On her passage from New Orleans to Louisville, Ky., on Friday the 21th, Mrs. RHOODA LEATHERMAN, consort of Robert Leatherman, of this village. The deceased has long been subject to chronic diseases, which were gradually sinking her to the grave; but she bore her afflictions with fortitude and christian resignation. She had a full and happy reliance on Christ in all her pains, and has gone to an early grave from the midst of many devoted friends and relations, with assurances of a blissful resurrection. She has left, too young to know its loss, a lovely daughter of four years, in whom her earthly love was concentrated, and her absence at the family board, will long be mourned by a bereaved husband, and loving relations. May she find in the spirit land that happiness which was denied her here, and may those who mourn her loss, not grieve as those who have no hope.